

LIPPER'S EASTERN OFFERINGS

And Special Announcement of the Opening of Our Clothing Department

Realizing that public opinion is the supreme decision from which there can be no appeal, we submit for your critical consideration the result of months' patient labor in the interest of fashion's wearables. Our new Clothing Department will be kept up to the high standard of excellence attained by our lines of Men's Furnishings and Hats. As only an outline is possible here your personal examination is earnestly solicited.

Easter Suits for Men

Four-Button Sack Coats of chevots, serges and flannels, at—

10.00

Three or Four-Button Sack Coats of all wool chevots, serges and flannels, at—

12.50

Three-Button Sack Coats, cut in the very latest military style, broad shoulders and tight-fitting back, celebrated R. & W. make, in all the newest imported fabrics, on sale at—

15.00

Men's Hats for Easter

This department is our hobby; we acknowledge no superior and the shapes are exclusively our own.

Guy's—our agency hat—the peer of them all and the equal in looks and wear of the finest hat made, in derbys, alpines and golf, in black and all the new shades



Stetson Derbys and Soft Hats, all shapes and colors; on sale at, each—

4.00

AND

5.00

Lipper's—our own brand, each one is guaranteed, all colors, at—

2.00

GRAND OPENING OF OUR IMMENSE LINE OF STRAW HATS FOR MEN AND BOYS, MONDAY, APRIL 1.

Men's Odd Trousers

of wool worsteds, large assortment of patterns, on sale at—

3.00

Trousers of fine all wool worsteds, chevots and cassimeres, at—

4.00

Trousers of finest imported worsteds and chevots, cut in the very height of style and artistically made; for our Easter offering, only—

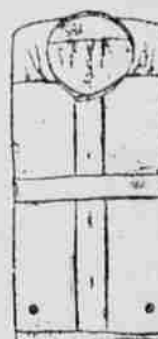
5.00



Easter Shirts

No shirts are so comfortable, so good to look at, nor, as Dame Fashion says, so stylish as the Negligee Shirts. The new styles are here in Monarch, Wilson Bros., Faultless and all leading makes in white or colored, cuffs detached or attached—

1.00, 1.50, 2.00



Our Motto—Better Goods for the Same Money or the Same Goods for Less Money.

LIPPER

HATTER—CLOTHES—HABERDASHER

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

308 MAIN STREET

Easter Neckwear

In all fashion's dictates: Duke of York, Van Dykes, Reversible Four-in-Hands, Windsor, Butterflies and Bows, in grenadines, peau de soles, etc., 50c to 1.50.

Complete line of Coats and Coats and Vests, in Serges, Alpacs and Sicilians, at—

4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00

In Underwear, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Belts, Suspenders and other accessories, we are ready as ever before to serve you.

THE FACTORIES OF NEW ZEALAND.

How Sheep Are Frozen by the Millions Below the Equator for the Markets of London—How to Get Blood Out of a Turnip—Queer Features of Scientific Sheep Raising—A Warning Against Belgian Hares—Rabbits and Rabbit Skins. A Visit to a Co-operative Mutton Freezing Establishment—Work and Wages—The Biggest Woolen Mill Below the Equator.

The total expenses are not more than \$1 per sheep, and the annual increase of the flock is from 50 to 100 per cent of the number ewes.

Sheep farming in New Zealand is managed on a large scale. The people have studied the breeds and have selected those which will produce the most wool and the best mutton. The chief breeds are the Lincoln, the Merino, the Leicester, the Shropshire, the Southdown and the Romney Marsh. Each of these breeds has special localities. The Merinos thrive best on the wild lands and hills, the Lincoln and Romney Marsh on the moist soil and the Leicesters on the dry, hilly land. The mutton sheep are cross breeds; they are known as freezers.

How to Get Blood Out of a Turnip.

It is an old expression that it is hard to get blood out of a turnip. The New Zealanders have discovered how to do it. They use their sheep to grind up turnips, and the result is the blood which makes meat which sells for millions of dollars. In fact, every good chop you eat here is half turnip. The people tell me that turnip-fed sheep produce the best mutton. In buying a sheep farm the first question asked is whether the land will raise turnips, and if the price is much higher than elsewhere. New Zealand has more than 400,000 acres of turnips. Turnip fields are to be seen on every landscape, and they often form a striking feature. The crop grows luxuriantly and before the sheep are let in it forms a bed of bright green. Later on, when the sheep have had their first chance at it, the green has all disappeared and in its place there is an expanse of black soil. The field looks as though it had been plowed and sown with billiard balls.

The Question of Wages.

Labor is high in New Zealand and everything is done to cut down expenses. On the large estates the sheep are kept in enormous flocks, so that a few hands suffice to care for a large flock. The shepherds put in about ten hours, except at harvest time, when they work from daylight to dark. Their wages are higher than those of the United States. In the inland parts of the year they receive from 15 to 25 cents an hour, and in many cases their employers add to this a present at the close of the season. I met one man who told me he gave each of his hands \$50 when the hard work of the year was done.

The shearing season begins in September and lasts until January. It is done by the place, being performed by professional shearers who get from 2 to 4 cents a sheep. There are men who can shear more than a hundred sheep in a day, and not a few make their \$100 per day. The wool clips are sent to the coast by the brokers. The sheep are then sent to the coast by the brokers. The wool clips are sent to the coast by the brokers. The sheep are then sent to the coast by the brokers.

A Warning to Belgian Hares.

The crane which is rampant over the United States is also rampant over New Zealand. The rabbits are here. Rabbits were introduced into New Zealand as pests and with the idea that they might furnish meat. They increased so rapidly that they soon overran the whole country. They ate up the pastures and millions of dollars have since been spent in killing them or in fencing them out of the sheep lands. Of late a large industry has grown up in trapping them for their skins and in freezing the carcasses for shipment to London. There are men here who make a business of trapping and rabbit raising. I saw crates of rabbits at almost every railroad station, and I am told that about eleven million

pounds of frozen rabbits are annually shipped from New Zealand to London. In one year 12,000,000 rabbits were exported and such exports now bring in several hundred thousand dollars annually. Frozen rabbits are shipped with the fur on, and after a few days they are sold as fresh from the warrens of the English nobility.

In a Big Freezing Factory.

But let us go to one of the factories and see just how they prepare this New Zealand mutton for the tables of London. New Zealand has twenty-one meat freezing establishments, and the largest and one of all is here at Christchurch. It is known as the Belfast Freezing works, having a capital of \$200,000, upon which is paid dividends of 8 per cent. It is a co-operative five institution, the sheep owners being the principal stockholders. It gives them a market for their sheep, working entirely on commission. The sheep are driven or shipped to the factory. They are there killed, put upon ships and delivered to the butchers of London at a fixed charge of a penny a pound, and all profits above this go back to the farmers. The factory kills about 5000 sheep every day, shipping on the average more than a half million carcasses a year.

We take a carriage and ride out to the works. They are within a few miles of Christchurch. The buildings consist of great sheds surrounded by paddocks filled with sheep ready for killing and drying yards, which at first sight seem covered with snow, but which as we get closer we see are dotted with great piles of newly washed wool. We are first taken to the sheep yards and watch the men drive the animals up a passage way to the killing department on the second floor. This driving is done by means of decoys. There are several old sheep which the live sheep are after day and year after year as the advance guard to lead their brethren to slaughter. They start the sheep, which the thousands behind, sheep-like, follow them. Often 10,000 sheep pass up that roadway in one day.

In the Killing Rooms.

We follow the sheep into the buildings. The killing room is several hundred feet long. It is a great hall with a high ceiling, each holding twenty sheep. The pens form a central aisle in which stand the butchers. The sheep are killed at the rate of ten every minute. They drag out the animals and with their knives kill them so quickly that they do not even kick. One man has been known to kill 200 sheep in a day, and the average per hour is nine sheep for each man.

After killing a sheep the butcher hangs it up on a hook behind him, strips off the skin, cuts off the head, dresses it and washes it down with hot water. This is done so quickly that it takes only seven minutes from the time the live sheep is put up until it is ready for freezing.

When a sheep is finished the butcher gives it a shove and the body, which is hooked, running by gravity on a little steel track, carries it off to the cooling room. From now on it is not handled until it is ready for shipment. The work is done so rapidly that there is a long stream of carcasses being lowered out of the butchery shop into the cooling room and later on from there down to the freezing chambers.

In the Freezing Chambers.

After having been cooled forty-eight hours the animal heat may go out of them, the carcasses being weighed as they go, taking another trip on their pulleys into the freezing chambers. There are a dozen of these, each having a storage capacity of about 100,000 sheep. Each chamber covers an area of an acre, and if you will imagine a good-sized city lot inclosed in walls of frozen brick, coated with snow and filled with carcasses of mutton hanging down from the ceiling so near one another that

they almost touch, you may have some idea of a freezing chamber.

Suppose we enter. How cold it is! The temperature is 8 degrees above zero. The sheep put in three days ago are already as hard as stone. The one of the carcasses is the sound is like a tap on a drum head. Take one down and rest it on the floor; it will stand there alone. It feels like ice. My fingers freeze as I take notes and we are glad to get out.

We now go on into the chambers in which the frozen mutton is stored. They are equally cold. The carcasses have been put into bags of white cotton and they are stacked up in this cold room. They are now ready for the ship and the cars will carry them down to the harbor. They will be thrown into trenchlike chambers and will slide down into the hold, not to come out of the ship until they are landed in London.

The By-products.

After a look at the freezing machinery, which the manager tells us is American, we go on to other branches of the establishment to see the by-products. In one place they are cutting sheep tongues to be shipped all over the world. The output is about 5000 tongues a day and the tongues sell for 20 cents a can in European cities. The cooking is done in great vats in which the water is kept hot by steam pipes. When the tongues are up to the neck in the boiling water and the bare-headed men take them out from time to time with pitchforks and put them in their pockets.

Blood Money for Americans.

In another room we see them rendering fat, in another they are taking care of the sheepsheads and in others they are pulling wool from the skins and spreading it out to dry. A curious department is that where the blood and bones are turned into fertilizer. The blood is roasted in a great cylinder several hundred feet long. On the floor of the factory is a pile of blood as big as a small haystack and in one corner the cooking is done in great vats in which the water is kept hot by steam pipes. When the tongues are up to the neck in the boiling water and the bare-headed men take them out from time to time with pitchforks and put them in their pockets.

Among the Factory Hands.

As we walk through the works I ask the manager to give me some idea of wages. He replies that they range from \$1.50 a day for a boy to \$5.00 for a man. The men work at the factory at 8 a. m. and they leave at 5 p. m., taking an hour off for dinner. They have in addition to this what are called smokers. These are recesses of ten minutes twice a day for a smoke. The foreman fixes the time, which is usually at 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 in the afternoon. These smokers are common in all New Zealand factories.

The Biggest Woolen Mill Below the Equator.

You people of the United States look upon New Zealand as a half savage country. You think it may perhaps have some good fashions and sheep ranches, but I venture you have never considered it a land of great factories. These people have woolen mills which would be considered large in New England. They make as fine cloths as the best mills of Great Britain, although their mills have to be protected by the tariff

in order to live. At Kaiapoi, near Christchurch, there is a woolen factory employing 600 hands. It is the largest woolen mill below the equator, and it makes every variety of goods, from knit underclothing to the finest of ladies' dress goods. The mill takes the wool in bales of 400 pounds each, just as it comes from the backs of the sheep. It is sorted according to fineness, for the half on sheep varies as much as that on man, some being as fine as the hair of a baby and some as coarse as the wool of a negro.

Next it is washed and scoured by machinery, then dried and then dyed. It is next treated to a bath of olive oil to soften the fibers and then carded and combed and twisted into ropes and knitted into the spinning frames until each rope becomes a thread so small that it will go through the eye of a needle. It is now wound upon bobbins and then woven into cloth, just as in the best woolen mills all the world over. The machinery is the latest and the product is of the first quality.

This mill employs many girls. They are healthy, rosy checked and well dressed. They are well bred and well educated. Hundreds of them ride to and from their work upon bicycles. They work eight hours a day, their wages being about \$7.50 a week, more or less.

Huntsville Items.

Aldermen Nominated by the Democratic Convention.

Huntsville, Texas, March 29.—The Brazos Presbytery, consisting of about twenty-five ministers, will meet here next Wednesday.

The democratic convention of Huntsville met Monday evening and nominated T. C. Gibbs as candidate for alderman from the First ward, E. T. Josey for Second ward, and R. S. Rather for re-election from the Third ward.

Judge James R. Burnett of Houston was in town this week on legal business. Judge G. H. Gould of Palestine attended court here this week.

Mr. J. W. Adickes returned Saturday from Galveston.

Miss Claire Barrett is visiting in Galveston.

Mr. Seth G. Gay is at home from Galveston.

Miss J. Lyle Smith is visiting her daughter in town.

In honor of Huntsville, U. D. C., held its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday. Preparations are being made for the proper observance of Decoration day, April 30. Dr. Norcross of Houston is visiting in the city.

LOCKHART LOCALS.

Telephone Connection with All the Outlying Towns Secured.

Lockhart, Texas, March 29.—Lockhart now has regular telephone connection with all the outlying towns and neighboring towns of the county. Maxwell, Newellville, Luling, Marshall, Mendota, Lytle Springs, Dale, Tilton, Prairie Lea, Holmes, Fortness, McMahon and Luling are within talking distance of the county capital.

Congressman Burgess and his law partner, Mr. Sam Hopkins of Gonzales, have been attending district court in Lockhart this week. Mr. Will Barber of San Marcos and Hon. Vauclerk, representatives from Brewster county, have also been in the district court.

In the district court the criminal docket has been set for next Monday and the civil docket will be subordinated to it for the remainder of the term. Several important murder cases will be called for trial, among them the somewhat notorious case of the State vs. Earl Stringfellow, which was tried at the last term, and has recently been reversed and remanded by the court of criminal appeals.

R & G CORSETS NEVER STRETCH

No other corset will stand so sweeping a guarantee as the R & G Corset, because no other corset is made as the R & G Corset is made.

This corset never stretches, because it is made over a steam-heated iron form, which takes out of it every bit of stretch.

The guarantee says that each corset sold must give satisfaction to the wearer or the dealer will refund the money.

The most popular corset ever made is our No. 397, which is a moderately straight-front corset, but sufficiently curved to conform to the lines of the body. It is a corset in which comfort and style are both combined.

We also make the real straight front corsets for those who demand the extreme of this style, to retail at prices from \$1.00 to \$5.50.

More than eleven thousand dealers now sell R & G Corsets. Any dealer will get them for you if you ask him. If you do and he will not, send direct to the

R & G Corset Company, New York.

THE REPSDORF TENTS

HAVE NO SUPERIOR and few equals. Our Tents are known from the Indian Territory to the City of Mexico. We also manufacture Awnings, Wagon Covers, Tarpsaulms, Horse Covers and Flags. Send for price list. Phone 182.

THE REPSDORF TENT AND AWNING CO., 706 and 708 MAIN STREET, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

EASTER PERFUMES

AT KIESING'S Sat Co.

Fabian, Thelma, Clover Blossom, V. Golf Queen, Queen of Lilies, Violet and 120 other odors.

Kiesling's Drug Store, 502 Main St., Houston, La.